

## WILL ASK WILSON ABOUT EX-KAISER

American Mission Mystified by Lloyd George's Announcement of London Trial.

### REPORT OF SECRET PACT

If President Knew of Decision He Gave No Hint to His Conferees.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. PARIS, July 6.—The mystery in regard to the announcement by David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, that the ex-Kaiser is to be tried in London has not been cleared, and the American commission has decided to ask President Wilson if the statement is based upon any definite decision.

The question which is interesting diplomats here now is how many secret agreements were reached by the Big Three which are to come out from time to time. This question grows out of the fact that not only did Mr. Lloyd George indicate that an agreement was reached in regard to the Kaiser, quite unknown outside of President Wilson's parlor, but he mentioned also that an agreement had been made by him with President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau by which the cost of the army of occupation should not exceed \$50,000,000 marks annually (about \$50,000,000).

This estimate apparently is incorporated in a formal document of which not the slightest word has been said. President Wilson presumably having his copy in his pocket.

A curious feature of the situation is that while London already is discussing plans for the trial of the Kaiser, the judges, etc., those having the matter in charge here are doing nothing, as they are in complete ignorance of such plans. Not even a tentative list has been made of the persons to be demanded from Germany under the responsibilities chapter of the peace treaty, although such a list must be furnished to Germany within one month after the treaty becomes effective. No request upon Holland to deliver the ex-Kaiser ever has been formulated.

The first negotiations with the Germans for carrying out the provisions of the treaty will begin at Versailles tomorrow. The Allies have become satisfied that Germany will ratify the pact, probably this week, and neither side now wants any time to be lost in getting things started on their new basis.

### AUSTRIAN TREATY READY TO-MORROW

Delegates Expected to Have Ten Days to Consider It.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, July 6.—The proposed Austrian peace treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrian delegation on Tuesday. The text of the document is now in the hands of the printer.

The presentation of the terms to the Austrians probably will not be accompanied by impressive ceremonies, such as were held for the signing of the German treaty and the first meeting with the Austrians.

Ten days or two weeks are expected to be allowed the Austrian delegation to study the new articles on financial, economic and reparations questions, and also certain boundary terms which were not covered in the first draft handed them.

### OMSK REPORTS ENCOURAGING.

Kolchak's Army in Better Shape and Bolsheviks Show Fatigue.

PARIS, July 5 (delayed).—Reports from Omsk, received here, indicate an improvement in the situation of the army of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, while the Bolsheviks are showing fatigue and have been weakened by the transfer of troops to other fronts.

Admiral Kolchak is receiving reinforcements, while the new recruits mobilized during the spring are rapidly getting into condition for service.

### GREEKS REOCCUPY AIDIN.

Town Near Smyrna Had Been Taken by Turks.

PARIS, July 6.—The Greek information bureau has received a despatch which says that Greek troops reoccupied Aidin Friday.

Constantinople advices received in Paris July 4 were to the effect that Turkish troops had entered Aidin with its evacuation by the Greeks, who took with them the civilian population. Aidin is fifty miles southeast of Smyrna.

### LIBAU WILD OVER PEACE.

Message Received Here Tells of Celebration.

A story of the peace celebration at Libau, Russia, was contained in a cable message received yesterday at the offices of the American Relief Association, 42 Broadway. The last Germans had just evacuated the town and crowds moved about the streets shouting excitedly. Major W. Dub Brookings of San Francisco and Dr. T. J. Orison of Los Angeles, representatives of the relief administration, addressed several meetings during the celebration.

Hundreds of children soon began besieging the offices of the relief administration, bringing flowers and thanks to the American Government for their deliverance. Other reports to the office here tell of a remarkable improvement in the Lettish children since the arrival of American food in their country. Delegates were sent to thank the American relief officers for the aid given in the crisis.

### FOCH AND PETAIN TO LEAD.

Will Head Victory Parade in Paris July 14.

PARIS, July 6.—Marshal Foch and Marshal Petain will lead the great Victory march through Paris on July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, according to Marcel Hutin, writing in the Echo de Paris. M. Hutin claims advance knowledge of the official programme to be issued some time this week.

The triumphal march, according to M. Hutin, will be over a course from the Porte Maillot to the Place de la Republique. All the armies which participated in the war will be represented by picked detachments, carrying their flags.

Generals Castelnau, Fayolle, Maistre, Mangin and Gouraud will lead the section of the parade which is to include the Foreign Legion and the Moroccan units.

President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau will review the troops from the tribune at the Arch of Triumphant.

## Crown Prince to Decide His Own Life or Death

By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, July 6.—"The Allies can have only my dead body. I will myself decide on my life or death," the former German Crown Prince is quoted as having said Friday in discussing a possible demand for his extradition.

This statement, reported by the British wireless service correspondent, was said by him to have been made to a Dutch official who talks daily with the former Crown Prince.

According to this official Frederick Hohenzollern is in excellent health. He takes motorcycle trips daily and frequently visits both the rich and the poor on the island of Wieringen.

## EX-KAISER'S TRIAL IN LONDON OPPOSED

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place outside of England. Perhaps it is typical of British sportsmanship that so many fear that the former Kaiser would not receive a fair trial here. They intensely desire an immediate arraignment of the despot, but they want the whole process to be fair and in the end conclusive, not merely a conviction without a fair trial.

Premier Lloyd George's political enemies offer another suggestion. They assert that the Premier merely is hoodwinking the public with the announcement of the trial, which he knows cannot be held. These political demagogues say that it is a clever piece of manipulation by Lloyd George to maintain his position in public confidence in making the announcement, well knowing that Holland will not deliver the Kaiser, or with the intention of letting the matter drag out until the public loses interest and then dropping the trial project altogether.

Judging by the tone of many comments here since the Premier's announcement the public will not raise any objection if the trial is held elsewhere, since there is an overwhelming demand for punishment in some manner for the former German ruler and war lord.

The latest reports indicate that the treaty will begin at Versailles tomorrow and there is a possibility of its being delayed until midwinter.

### SAYS KAISER'S TRIAL WOULD BE MISTAKE

Sir Valentine Chirol Fears Move Would Aid Prussia.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from London.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, July 6.—Sir Valentine Chirol, the veteran British expert on foreign affairs, says:

"The announcement that the ex-Kaiser is to be placed on trial fills me with dismay, as it is a blunder of first magnitude. If we pick him out of the mire in which he now lies and invest him with a halo of martyrdom the Hohenzollern legend will assuredly spring up sooner or later and prove an disturbing factor as the Napoleonic legend, which derived a large part of its potency from St. Helena."

"If, on the other hand, the prosecution fails, we shall incur immeasurable ridicule and possibly suspicion from our friends and allies."

"I deplore Premier Lloyd George's announcement, because I am convinced that he, the Prussian Junker, above all, will have welcomed it enthusiastically as holding out the one great chance of rescuing his wretched war lord from the contempt which is rapidly sending him to the oblivion which is the worst penalty that can be inflicted on a man of William's monumental vanity and the best guarantee against the rehabilitation of his evil dynasty."

## TURKS DEFY ALLIES IN FIGHT FOR EMPIRE

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completed in Egypt. The Allies want Col. Haskell to become a second Crozier, only with his activities confined to Armenia.

Col. Haskell is gathering a large staff and will leave soon for his new post. Unless the Allies decide quickly how they will handle the job in Turkey it is likely to become increasingly difficult for Col. Haskell in Armenia.

Operating in Asia Minor are three veteran Turkish divisions, all well equipped, and with their commanders making the pretence that they have thrown off the authority of Constantinople. No one here believes this, however, and the whole trouble with Turkey has become one of the worst of the left over nettles of the Peace Conference.

Apparently the future cannot be decided until the United States speaks her purpose regarding the Armenian and Constantinople mandates. Added to the uncertainty thereto is resentment expressed over the insistence of sending the mission headed by Richard Crane to Asia Minor to investigate. The French greatly have resented this action. Nothing has been heard from the Crane mission, and the French now are making fun of it. At the same time the Turks openly are defying the conference and daily growing stronger.

Agreeing that the situation is intolerable, M. Gaurain, in the Journal des Debats, sums up the view prevalent in Paris as follows:

"The decisions of the Peace Conference will become the object of derision if they are defied by these troops, which are pretending to act under their own chiefs and without official sanction. If the conference allows the Turks to occupy by force regions placed under allied control we will soon see German troops called irregulars invading Poland or refusing to evacuate Silesia. Bad examples are contagious."

The fact that the Allies are up to their knees in Turkish trouble is all the more argument, as some members of the mission see it, why the United States should accept quickly the mandates for both Armenia and Constantinople. It is apparent to European nations that while unable to agree on their slices of Turkey they do agree that they would like to see the United States run these parts of the Turkish Empire, insisting that it would be a stabilizing factor the effect of which would be felt everywhere.

The danger still is very great, however, that while the United States is discussing this tremendous departure from her accustomed policy the Turks will go on a rampage, with Bela Kun and the Bolsheviks as allies. The joke of the conference is the Hungarian treaty, which already has been drafted by experts, but with no one to negotiate it with. The same is likely to be true of Turkey unless quick action is taken. The Americans left here by President Wilson to carry on the peace negotiations give every appearance of wishing they were out of it all.

## EX-KAISER'S TRIAL STIRS ALL GERMANY

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shock. The letter to the Allies of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, formerly Chancellor, declaring himself solely responsible for the German political policies and offering himself in place of the ex-Kaiser, followed by the declaration of Field Marshal von Hindenburg that he is responsible for the military policies since August, 1914, and the telegram today to the King of Great Britain in which Prince Eitel and his four brothers offer themselves for their father, have aroused deep feeling here and have given something like a thrill to many hitherto indifferent to the question.

Hindenburg now has written also a letter to the ex-Kaiser as "soldier to soldier" appealing to the latter's honor as an officer to respect the honor of another soldier. He asserts that although he was an opponent of Marshal Poch he ever respected the latter as a soldier who was doing his duty and he trusts that the Marshal also understands that the German Field Marshal was doing his duty to his country as he saw it. In his letter Hindenburg again takes upon his own shoulders all responsibility from the time he was appointed chief of the German General Staff and chief military adviser to Wilhelm II.

If there actually were a plan to rehabilitate the ex-Kaiser in the minds of the people of a large part of Germany where there has been something akin to contempt for him since he fled to Holland, and if it were intended to make him a great figure again, a martyr hero and revive the drooping spirits of the German monarchists, the present agitation, with the trial that is to follow, would be the best way to accomplish it.

The monarchists, in fact, already have seized upon this situation and, its day by day development as excellent propaganda material, and they are greatly heartened. This was shown by the open declaration of war by the monarchist-nationalistic party against the Socialist Government, in which the intention is frankly declared to work for the restoration of the monarchy.

It is pointed out that as the idea of trying the Kaiser appeals to the imagination of the English, the spectacle of a former German monarch "dragged to London as if we lived in the days of ancient Rome," figuratively in chains, will appeal no less to the people of Germany.

### Soldiers Offer Services.

In fact, it is this imagined picture of the British gloating over the fallen German ruler which, it is asserted here, is arousing feeling which promises anything except quiet and order in Germany.

In various parts of the country former soldiers and others are organizing and offering themselves so "defend with our lives" the officers and others whom, it is believed, the Allies will demand. Minister of Defence Noske, who so far has remained the coolest of any man in authority in Germany, asserts that the delivery of the German officers to the Allies would destroy the last remnant of German honor and self-respect. "If I have to give orders," he said, "to place certain officers on a train and take them to the Allies, those orders will not be obeyed. I am quite clear on that. What would happen then I do not know." He remarked to one of the Ministers: "Between the endless strikes growing out of food conditions on the one hand and now this agitation which is arousing the people on the other, it seems that Germany will get little opportunity to calm down and get to work."

### EVIDENCE ON FILE TO CONVICT EX-KAISER

Short Time Needed to Prove Who Started World War.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—According to officials and diplomats here the trial of the former Kaiser will be of short duration and the prosecution by the International Tribunal will be based on evidence much of which is at hand. The consensus is that there is enough evidence in the State Department here, to say nothing of Entente chancelleries, to convict the former Kaiser of direct personal responsibility for having launched the world war.

It is believed here that the trial of the ex-Kaiser will not cover acts of ruthlessness and barbarism, for which individual German officers will be held responsible. The impression is that the International Court will seek primarily to ascertain to what extent the Kaiser personally was responsible for the decision which plunged Europe into war and for making impossible all efforts to settle amicably the Austro-Serbian dispute.

Evidence at the State Department here and in every European foreign office is said to show the following important facts:

First—The Kaiser could have prevented the war by directing Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary, to refrain from attacking Serbia after the assassination of the Austrian Archduke.

Second—The Kaiser refused to listen to the urgent appeals of Sir Edward Grey, the British Premier, to avoid the threatened European conflagration by submitting the dispute to arbitration and the Kaiser likewise refused to heed the appeals of the Russian Czar when it was evident that this refusal could mean only war or at least surrender to German domination in settling the matter at issue.

Third—The Kaiser ordered the German army mobilized and actually began the invasion of Belgium before either the British or the French had given up hopes of reaching an amicable adjustment of the Austro-Serbian dispute.

All the correspondence linked with these vitally important pre-war developments is on file.

The German Government in the early part of the war sought to shift the blame by stating that Russian mobilization was responsible, or that the British deliberately planned and started the war, or that France's desire to get back Alsace-Lorraine was responsible. But the German evidence has been so absurd on its face, officials say, that it has never been taken seriously and attempts to use these arguments in the ex-Kaiser's behalf will not make a favorable impression, it is predicted.

The weakness of the German argument, it is explained, is that neither France, nor Great Britain nor Russia was prepared for war, while Germany was ready in every sense for the initial onslaught.

In aiming to establish the Kaiser's personal guilt the prosecution will call for answers to these questions:

Why did he sanction Austria-Hun-

sary's going to war with Serbia when it was evident that this meant a world war in Europe?

Why did he refuse to listen to appeals for arbitration?

Why did he order the army (under his exclusive orders) to attack without even adhering to the German law, which required submission of the question of war to the Bundesrath?

Why did he announce that the question at issue had to be settled by the sword when the Entente nations were still appealing for peace?

Why did he violate Belgian neutrality?

### NEGROES SEND PETITION.

Ask for "Full Democracy" in League Covenant.

PARIS, July 6.—William Trotter of Boston, representing the National Equal Rights League, sent yesterday to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, a long petition asking that certain clauses be inserted in the League of Nations covenant. These clauses, the petition said, are designed to secure for American negroes and other racial minorities "full democracy."

The petition told of the part taken on the battlefield by negroes of the United States and other countries. "It is notoriously indisputable," the petition said, "that colored Americans were deprived of or denied, either in law or in fact, full liberty and democracy."

The petition made the statement that none of the various treaties and conventions for the League of Nations covenant continues the long intended to secure liberty and democracy to the colored citizens of the allied and associ-

ated Council cannot make peace with Communism.

### BLOCKADE OF HUNGARY STANDS

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 5 (delayed).—The Council of Five reached the conclusion at a meeting today that it is impossible to make peace with Bela Kun's Government in Hungary, according to the Havas Agency.

Maintenance of the blockade, it was said, still is necessary, although its effects have not been felt by the Hungarian revolutionary Government, as it is appropriating foodstuffs for itself and its friends.

## GERMAN RAILROADS ALL STILL TIED UP

Troops Sent to Frankfurt and Situation Grows Worse in Hanover.

### BERLIN LOSES PATIENCE

Not a Wheel Has Moved on Surface, "L" or Suburban Lines in Five Days.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND. Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. BERLIN, July 5 (delayed).—The strike on the street railways, elevated, subways and suburban lines in Berlin still is in progress and tonight not a wheel is moving, yet the outstanding feature is the quiet, the utter lack of disorder. I have seen strikes in San Francisco, Chicago and New York, but never anything like this.

The patience of the public, however, is beginning to show signs of becoming frayed, and the street car, subway and elevated employees feel it safer to appear in the streets in citizen's clothing, since the public has shown a strong disposition to handle roughly those in uniform.

Despite the efforts of the Government the railway strike has started again in Frankfurt and spread today to the Hanover division, threatening to tie up traffic toward Cologne and Holland.

### CHINA MAY SIGN TREATY.

There is Possibility That Acting Premier Will Do So.

By the Associated Press. PEKING, June 27 (delayed).—Appointment of a new Premier and formation of a Cabinet, to replace that which resigned recently have been delayed by a discussion as to whether China should sign the peace treaty with Germany without reservation regarding the Shantung settlement or with such reservation.

No one in the Government, it is generally understood, wishes to risk incurring national hatred by authorizing the Chinese delegation to sign the treaty at Versailles. There is a possibility, however, it is said, that Kung Hain-chun, the acting Premier, may be induced to undertake such a responsibility.

Opposition to Chinese signature of the treaty, organized by students, has become active again. A student delegation after a night-long wait at the gate of President Hsun Shih-chang's palace succeeded in getting an interview with him. The President explained to the students the difficulties and dangers that might face China if she did not sign.

### STRIKE ON SWEDISH PAPERS.

Printers Hold Up All Except Socialist Publications for Two Days.

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—No newspapers except those issued by Socialist organizations were printed yesterday or today as a result of the Swedish printers' strike. The strike was called after the compositors union refused to arbitrate differences with the publishers.

The newspapers expect to resume publication to-morrow, most of them having made preparations for the strike.

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